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AUSTIN, TX 78767			2152	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/653,033	KING ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Tauqir Hussain	2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 September 2007.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-10, 12-28 and 30-36 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-10, 12-28 and 30-36 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/26/2007.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This office action is in response to amendment /reconsideration filed on 09/28/2007, the amendment/reconsideration has been considered. Claims 11, 29 and 37 have been canceled and therefore claims 1-10, 12-28 and 30-36 are pending for examination, the rejection cited as stated below.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicants argument filed on 09/28/2007 have been fully considered but are moot in view of new ground of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell et al (Patent Number.: 5917997), hereinafter "Bell" in view of Lee et al. (Pub No.: US 2003/0212774 A1), hereinafter "Lee".

5. As to claim 1, Bell discloses, the first host system transferring the host identity to the second host system using a parameter (Bell, Fig.2, MVS_1 is first host and MVS_2

is second host, Col.2, lines 47-53, where MVS_1's ID is transferred to MVS_2 and parameter is any property of host computer e.g. processor speed, RAM, OS etc);

the second host system, which includes a host identity repository and adding the host identity to its repository (Bell, Fig.2, Col.2, lines 53-57, where executing "obeyfile" means removing host identity from first host and adding the associated ID to second host which obviously stored in buffer or memory which is repository "designating the second host system as a destination host system for the host identity that is allocated to the first host system" (Bell, Fig.2, steps-201-205, Col.2, lines 47-53, where host identity of MVS_1 is transferred to host MVS_2) and "the first host system transferring the encoded host identity to the second host system and removing the host identity from its repository" (Bell, Fig.3, Col.3, lines 4-11, where fist host ID is transferred to second host system, and executing the obeyfile-202 means removing the host identity from the repository/system).

Bell however is silent on "encoding or decoding the host identity using the parameter".

Lee however discloses, "encoding and decoding the host identity using the parameter (Lee, [0008], where encryption and decryption according to user's computer is disclosed).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Lee "encoding and decoding the host identity using the parameter" with the teachings of Bell in order to provide a

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system for assigning an IP address using agents in a zero network by encoding addresses for secure transmission.

6. Claims 2-5, 8-9, 12-14, 16-23, 26-27, 30-32, 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell and Lee as applied to claim 1 above in view of Hopprich et al. (Patent No.: US 6792474 B1), hereinafter, "Hopprich".

7. As to claims 17, Bell discloses the invention substantially, including, In a first phase:

The first host system transferring the host identity to the administrator system and removing the host identity from its repository (Bell, Col.3, lines 4-11, where host identity is transferred from first to second host and first system removes all the associated information from the first system), and

The administrator system decoding the host identity to be transferred using the first parameter, and buffering the host identity to be transferred (Bell, Col. 3, lines 4-11, where ID is transferred and Col.2, lines 55-65, where router/administrator system updates it table for all associated clients) ;and

In second phase:

The administrator system designating the second host system as a destination for the host identity to be transferred (Bell, Col.3, lines 4-11, where second host becomes the destination source to all the clients, and router is the administrator system)

The administrator system transferring host identity using a second parameter (Bell, Col3, lines 4-11, where router is transferring/passing host identity to second host using RIP protocol),

The administrator system transferring the host identity to the second host system and removing the host identity from its buffer (Bell, Fig.3, Col.3, lines 4-11, where router/administrator system transfers the first host ID to second host ID and first and all connection related information clears out from first system since system is effectively removed from TCP/IP network), and

The second host system, which also includes a host identity repository (Bell, Fig.2, Col.3, lines 4-11, obviously there is a host ID repository in second system as "obeyfile" adds the host identity to second host).

Bell however is silent on "encoding or decoding the host identity using the parameter".

Lee however discloses, "encoding and decoding the host identity using the parameter (Lee, [0008], where encryption and decryption according to user's computer is disclosed).

Bell and Lee are silent on disclosing explicitly that in first phase, "an administrator system designating itself as an intermediate destination for the host identity allocated to the first host system" or "The first host system, which includes a host identity repository, encoding the host identity to be transferred using a first parameter" and in second phase, "deciding the host identity using the second parameter, and adding the host identity to its repository".

Hopprich however discloses, "an administrator system designating itself as an intermediate destination for the host identity allocated to the first host system" (Hopprich, Abstract, lines 8-12, where DHCP server acts as intermediate destination for allocating address to first host),

The first host system, which includes a host identity repository, encoding the host identity to be transferred using a first parameter (Hopprich, Col.9, lines 53-61, where memory of the system is repository and first network is first parameter to assign the address for first range of IP addresses),

deciding the host identity using the second parameter, and adding the host identity to its repository (Hopprich, Abstract, lines 8-20, where determining the address relative to local or guest address scheme is first and second parameter for identifying host ID's).

Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bell and Lee as applied to claim 1 above with the teachings of Hopprich in order to provide an addressing scheme based on the identity of computer system and related network for enhance data traffic management.

8. Claims 19, 35 and 36 have the similar limitations as those of claims 1 and 17 above, therefore they have been rejected for under same rationale.

9. Claims 16, 18 and 34 have similar limitations as claims 17 above and therefore they have been rejected for under same rationale.

10. As to claims 2 and 20, Bell, Lee and Hopprich discloses, the invention substantially as in parent claims 1 and 19, including, wherein in said transferring the encoded host identity to the second host system and removing the host identity from the repository of the first host system are performed atomically (Bell, Fig.3, Col.3, lines 4-11, where host ID is transferred to second host and with "obeyfile" execution removes the identity from first host system and adds the Host ID into second host system)

11. As to claims 3 and 21, Bell, Lee and Hopprich discloses, the invention substantially as in parent claims 1 and 19, including, the first host system recording the result of the encoding (Hopprich, Col.14, lines 44-52, where determining that coupled computer is not a native computer means there is a record of all the previous encoded processes saved in the database for comparison to find out if the machine is native, local, guest etc.).

12. As to claims 4 and 22, Bell, Lee and Hopprich discloses, the invention substantially as in parent claims 1 and 19, including, wherein the parameter is a property of the second host system (Hopprich, Col.14, lines 44-49, where request message obviously has the machine property for DHCP server to identity whether machine is native, local or guest and machine property could be machine name or MAC address which is also well known in the art).

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13. As to claims 5 and 23, are rejected for the same rationale as applied to claims 4 and 22 above, since it is a IP network, therefore each NIC has embedded MAC address which is a hardware serial number for identity purposes.

14. As to claims 8 and 26, Bell, Lee and Hopprich discloses, the invention substantially as in parent claims 1 and 19, including, wherein the first and second host systems are each respective service processors in multi-computer system (Hopprich, Abstract, where DHCP and one or more computers on the network have processors which are obviously providing services to each other e.g. assigning addresses, running applications etc).

15. As to claims 9 and 27, Bell, Lee and Hopprich discloses, the invention substantially as in parent claims 8 and 26, including, wherein at least one said service processor is operable to allocate host identities to respective ones of a plurality of sub-systems (Hopprich, Abstract, where DHCP assigns address to requesting network computers).

16. As to claims 12 and 30, Bell, Lee and Hopprich discloses, the invention substantially as in parent claims 1 and 19, including, wherein an initiating entity designates the second host system as the destination host system for the host identity (Hopprich, Col.14, lines 44-49, where first available DHCP server detects the request and determines the device type before assigning and ID).

17. As to claims 13 and 31, Bell, Lee and Hopprich discloses, the invention substantially as in parent claims 12 and 30, including, wherein an initiating entity also designates the first host system as a source for the host identity to be transferred (Hopprich, Col.14, lines 53-57, where client sends a request along with preferred network domain, which means requesting address from that particular network address range).

18. As to claims 14 and 32, Bell, Lee and Hopprich discloses, the invention substantially as in parent claims 12 and 31, including, wherein the initiating entity is an administrator system (Hopprich, Col.14, lines 44-49, where DHCP is an administrator system).

19. Claims 6 and 24, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell, Lee and Hopprich as applied to claim 1-5 above in view of Benantar et al. (Patent No.: US 6,854,056 B1), hereinafter “Benantar”.

20. As to claims 6 and 24, Hopprich and Bell disclose, the invention substantially as in parent claims 1 and 19 above.

Bell, Lee and Hopprich are silent on first host system uses the signature to encodes the host identity to be transferred.

However, Benantar discloses, on first host system uses the signature to encode the host identity to be transferred (Benantar, Col.2, lines 43-48, where host identity is encrypted by using digital certificate).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bell, Lee and Hopprich with the teachings of Benantar in order to provide a for coupling identities through the use of digital certificates, thereby allowing a client to be authenticated for a variety of services without those services having to modify their existing methods of authentication.

21. Claims 7 and 25, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell, Lee and Hopprich as applied to claim 1-5 above in view of Diersch et al. (Patent No.: US 6,101,606), hereinafter "Diersch".

22. As to claims 7 and 25, Bell, Lee and Hopprich disclose, the invention substantially as in parent claim 1 and 19 above.

Bell, Lee and Hopprich are silent on, wherein the host identity is used for software licensing. However, Diersch discloses, the host identity is used for software licensing (Diersch, Col.5, lines 60-62, where module-10 checks the host ID against authorized software license on a computer network).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bell, Lee and Hopprich with the teachings of Diersch in order to provide a system for securing protected software against unauthorized, i.e. non-licensed, use in computer networks.

23. Claims 10, 15, 28 and 33, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell, Lee and Hopprich as applied to claim 1-5, 8-9, 17, 19 –23, 26-27 and 34-37 above in view of "Blade Server IO Solutions", hereinafter "Qlogic".

24. As to claims 10 and 28, Bell, Lee and Hopprich discloses, the invention substantially as in parent claims 9 and 27.

However, Bell, Lee and Hopprich are silent on, said at least one service processor is a shelf service processor for a shelf of a rack mountable blade system and at least one said sub-system is a processor blade receivable in the shelf. However, Qlogic discloses, said at least one service processor is a shelf service processor for a shelf of a rack mountable blade system (Qlogic, Page.2, Introduction, lines 1-5, where each blade server is mountable in rack mountable chassis and Qlogic, Page.2, Qlogic Complete Blade Product Portfolio, where disclosed is a common software management interface through which administrator can control the whole rack) and at least one said sub-system is a processor blade receivable in the shelf (Qlogic, Page.2, Introduction, lines 1-5, where each blade server is mountable in rack mountable chassis).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bell, Lee and Hopprich as applied to claims 1-5, 8-9, 12-14, 16-23 and 30-36 above with the teachings of Qlogic in order for corporations and administrators to carefully choose their IO hardware in order to maximize their blade server return on Investment.

25. As to claims 15 and 33, Bell, Lee, Hopprich and Qlogic discloses, the invention substantially as in parent claims, 14 and 32, wherein the administrator system is a system management server for a blade system (Qlogic, Page.2, Qlogic Complete Blade Product Portfolio, where disclosed is a common software management interface

through which administrator can control the whole rack system which could be a system management server).

26. **Examiner's Note:** Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references, as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant.

Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in its entirety as potentially teaching of all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

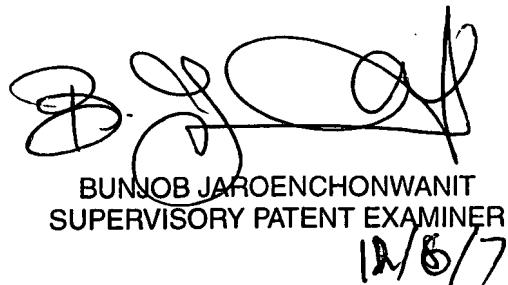
the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tauqir Hussain whose telephone number is 571-270-1247. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571 272 3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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11/29/2007



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